USEFUL DRILLS BEFORE GOING INTO THE WATER.

Exercises that Make the Mottons Necessary in the Water Easy to Acquire-How to Breathe to the Best Advantage-The Pleasure of Diving and its Value-The Rescue of a Drowning Person-Methods of Resuccitation-Mrs. Samuda's Swimming Parties, their Prizes and Feats.

When a swimmer is asked as to the best say that there is no method for teaching it: that any one can swim as soon as the fear of the water is overcome. "If you don't fear the water." he usually adds, begging the question, "you can swim without being taught.

When you overcome that fear you can swim." Even the teachers in the swimming schools and bathing places are frequently only staiwart men who supply the necessary assistance and inspire the required confidence in the pupil. To supply the knowledge to aid those who are desirous of learning how to swim, and to give other useful information concerning that sport is the object of a 450-page quarto volume called "Swimming."

Description:

Nearly all learners have a great deal of difficulty about breathing: in fact, many beginners, owing to the shock of the cold water, hold their breath as long as possible, apparently forgetting altogather to breathe. This book puts great stress upon the necessity of teaching beginners thoroughly the best method of breathing. After an extended consideration of this question, "Swimming" summarizes all the advice it has to give in this matter of breathing in the following suggestions:

Care the description of the cold water, hold their breathing is the should be also be at the present of the cold water. This book puts great stress upon the necessity of teaching beginners to breathing: In fact, many beginners, owing to the shock of the cold water, hold their breath as long as possible, apparently forgetting altogather to breathing. After an extended consideration of this question, and the present of the cold water. The present of the cold water and the summarized properties of the cold water. The properties of the cold water and the summarized properties of the cold water. The properties of the cold water and the summarized properties of the cold water. The properties of the cold water and the summarized properties of the cold water. The properties of the cold water. The properties of the cold water and the cold water. The properties of the cold water and the cold water. The properties of the cold water and the cold water. The properties of the cold water and the cold water. The properties of the cold water and the cold water. The properties of the cold water and the cold water. The properties of the cold water and the cold water

as possible horizontal, instead of, as with many novices, verging toward the perpendicular."

It will probably surprise many, even those who are experienced swimmers, to learn that some experis maintain that the third or completing movement of the leg stroke is the one which has the most to do with the propulsion of the body. "There are," says the author, "three distinct motions of the legs necessary to make a complete stroke. The first is that of the feet being drawn up toward the body; the second, of turning the toes outward and at the same time strotching the legs sideways nearly to their full extent, keeping them well airert; the third motion is that of closing the extended legs sharply, bringing them into a straight line with the body, with the toes extended preparatory to drawing them up again to the final position."

(apt. Webb, who swam across the English Channel, wrote in his book:

Channel, wrote in his book:

It is a popular raliacy to imagine that the apead of the swimmer in any way depends on the resistance of the swimmer in any way depends on the resistance of the water against the soles of the feet. The propelling yower in swimming is caused by the legs being suidenly brought from a postion in which they are placed wide apart into one in which they are closed together like the blades of a vair of scissors. In fact, the mechanical power here brought into play is that of the wedge. For instance, suppose a wedge of ice were suidenly pinched hard between the thomb and finger, it is evident that the wedge of ice would shoot off in the direction opposite to that in which the sharp edge points.

as one of the series of books on sports and



pastimes that that library is issuing. This volume is edited by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort and has been compiled chiefly by Mr. Archibald Sinclair and Mr. William Henry, Secretaries of the British Life Saving Society. After considering the value of "land drills" as a preliminary training for swimming, these

very simple general rules are recommended for schoolroom use, but may be observed by individual pupils, with or without an instructor:

The squad being at attention, at the command, 'Right leg-One!' the pupils will place their hands on the hips and will raise the right leg. the heel touching the knee of the left leg. the toe pointing downward and the knee brought nearly at right

angles to the body. At the command, 'Two! straighten the right leg and bring it to the ground one pace to the right. command

Three,' draw the right leg sharply to the left and drop the hands to Attention.' The same drill should be gone through with the left leg, the caution being Left leg.' and the commands 'One.' 'Two.' Three,' as before.

"At the command. 'Combined leg move-ments-Right-One.' the pupils will place their hands upon their hips, raise themselves

0 on the ball of the foot, turn out and open the knees to their fullest extent, and sink down until the backs of the thighs rest upon the calves of the legs. At the command 'Two spring up until the

knees are straightened. and immediately take a long pace to the right At the command Three,' draw the right foot smartly to the left and come to 'Atten-The pupils will learn

by this method that the propelling power comes from the downward should be repeated with the caution, 'Left,' when the left leg will be extended at command 'Two,' and closed at command 'Three.

Mand 'Two,' and closed at command 'Three.'
At the command. 'Prepare for breast stroke,'
raise the hands in front
of the chest with the
thumps and foredingers
nearly touching, arms
down ward, fingers
closed. The clows
should be close to the
sides, the hands pointing upward. ing upward.

'At the command 'One,' lean the head well back and shoot the

At the command
One, lean the head
well back and shoot the
hands and arms to the
fullest extent upward
in the direction in
which the hands are
pointing. At the command 'Two,' separate
the hands and bring
them round at right
angles to the shoulder, turning the hands
slightly outward, at the same time describing
with each hand a quarter of a circle. At the
command 'Three,' draw the elbows to the
sides and return the hands and forearm
to the position. Prepare for breast stroke,"
While this simple exercise is highly considered by the authors, they add: it must
not for one moment be
imagined that proficiency in the land drill
will be of immense assistance to him as the
various actions will be
known and naturally
attempted. The teacher
should repeat in the
water the exercises
used in the land drills,
but in order that good
results may follow, it is
absolutely mecessary
that the practice should



"When the pupil is once able to support nimels for a few yards, great attention should be used by him to the leg ad arm movement, and

2/2

paid by man and then, by constant practice, he will gradually develop his speed powers. The secret of good swimming is briefly this no power must be no power must be wasted, and progression must be obtained with as little resistance of the body to the water as possible. The propel-ing stroke of the arms

must be compound, the legs and arms must act simultaneously, and their action be smooth and clean. It is through the simultaneous action the limbs that

body is sustained and propelled through the water, and unless these fundamental crinciples are borne in mind, beginners are apt to waste strength in frantic struggles with the arms and to give up their lessons in disgust. With a clearminded teacher all this should be avoided. The stroke must not be made on the surface or the heels kicked up in the air behind; the sweep of the arms and the closure of the legs about fired inches and the less about nine inches below the surface. The body should be kert stearly, the back slightly hollowed, and the head thrown back in an easy, unstrained posi-

the stroke, with a kind of gentle blowing of the air from the lungs, and then, when the arms come back, the mouth being at its nighest point above the surface of the waver and the chisa expanded. A mistake often made by beginners as that of holding the breath during several strokes which exhausts and tires the learner far more than if he were to breath attention be had to the management of the breath, the staying powers of the awhinner will be sensibly increased after very little mastice. Above all, the breathing misting free regular, and natural. There must be no gasping, and the lungs should be inflated at each stroke.

the lungs should be inflated at each stroke.

The editor of "Swimming" regrets that diving is only slightly encouraged in England. He attributes this to the fact that now nearly all forms of the great aquatic sport are subordinated to short-distance speed racing. He seeks to excite the spirit of emulation by quoting the account of the wonderful diving of the inlabitants of some of the islands of the Pacille from Lady Brussey's "Veyage of the Sunbeam." In which she thus speaks of some diving she saw in Hawaii:

Here we found a large party assembled, watching

diving she saw in Hawaii:

Here we found a large party assembled, watching half the population of illio disporting themselves in upon, and beneath the water. They climbed the almost perpendicular rocks on the opposite side of the stream, took neaders, and footers, and siders from any height under five and twenty feet, dived awam in every conceivable attitude, and without any apparent exertion, deep under the water, or upon its surface. But

legs out straight, at the same time throwing the whole weight of the body backward. This sudden mution will press the air out of the other's chest, as well as push him off, no matter how tight to tuny be bed time.

S. If clutched low round the body and arms, least exclusive your opponent and throw one arm in an up-to one arm up heart gift angles to that of your opponent. Then with the thumb and draftinger earch the nose and pinch the heatenst lose, and at the same time place the paim of the hand on the chin and push outward. This will cause him to open his month for breathing purposes, and he, being under you, will swallow water. Unoking ensues, and not only is the rescuer left go, but the other is tet to helples as to be completely under control. As in the case of No. 2 at endeavor should be made to raise the kness, but this is so it is the class of the chine in the case of No. 2 at well over a sin No. 3 and turn one arm in an outward and upward direction, which movement will free the arm, and then proceed as in the case of No. 3.

When saving life the rescuer cannot keep his

arm, and then proceed as in the case of No. 3.

When saving life the rescuer cannot keep his body in the same position as when swimming on the back. "Swimming" gives these hints for the rescuer to hold his body while supporting a drowning person:

The less have to be indicated toward the bottom at a greater angle, in order to be moved freely without coming into contact with the body of the drowning person. The action of the thighs is necessarily limited, and the best method a swimming, when thus hampered is to move the legs from the kneet downward in semi-circular 3weeps, never actually closing the legs to-

arms should be folded across the circle and the loss applied as kept in continuous motion by short, sharp kicks, and never quite close together.

Three methods for resuscitation are explained at length in "Swimming." These are the Silvester method, the Marshall Hall method, and the Howard method; the latter is an American system so-called, having been formulated by Dr. Howard of this city. All of these methods are taught by the British Life Saving Society and are studied by the police of all the British seaports. The Howard method is the simplest. This explanation is given in "Swimming."

The Howard method is an American system, formulated by the Howard of the Life saving Benevolent Association of New York. It can be more easily put into practice than the Silvester or Marshall Hall method, as there are only two movements; but there is a uanger of injuring the patient by too forcible pressure. In this method the roil of clothing is placed further low in the back so as I are head, and the wints crossed. If there he are assistant it is his duty to hold the arms in position, clean the mouth and attend to the tongue. In the atcence of an assistant the operator has to do the preliminary work himself, and then kneel down over the patient, greap the lower ribs, the flagers being apread well over the chest, and the thumbs pressing inward. He then leans forward and passes upwarding the face is meany leaved with the patient. If this hands of the patient, The movements are continued at the rate of affects these a minute.

The attention to the tongue here referred to the tongue these the action to the tengue hand with the patient. The movements are continued at the rate of affects these and note.

hands of the patient. The movements are continued at the rate of diteentimes a minute.

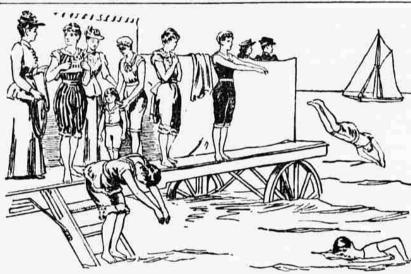
The attention to the tongue here referred to is to draw it forward and down, so that it can be fastened to the lower law by a handkerchief or strip of cloth. The danger referred to from too great pressure on the ribs should be borne in mind.

Some of the ladies of England are nighly commended by his Grace, the Duke of Beaufort, for their feats of swimming, especially in the bathing parties or water carnivals. This special mention is made:

"Mrs. Cecile Samuda bathes all through the summer in a large deep lake in the gardens at her residence, Shipton Court, Uxon. The water space is 175 yards long and 50 wide, and the water so deep that it is impossible to stand anywhere in it. A header board is fitted at one end, seven feet above the surface. Mrs. Samuda takes a remarkable interest in the pastime. At the conclusion of each season at home her bathing party linishes up with a series of competitions lasting over a week. The hostess acts as judge, and allows each competitor three fair trings, her brother undertaking the duties of starter. The following is a copy of the programme of one of these interesting meetings. Some of the competitions would be quite outside the ability of many of our best speed swimmers:

"The whole of the competitors shall attend fully equipped in any old clothes they can collect, including

"The whole of the competitors shall attend fully equipped in any old clothes they can collect, including



as he twisted in his downward jump; but he also alighted in the water feet foremost, and bobbed up again directly like a cork.

Diving the author considers not only the most graceful and sportsmitlike exercise connected with swimming, but he thinks it most useful in the work of life saving.

"The greatest honor," he says, "that a swimmer can obtain is the medal of the Royal Humane Society. It is the Victoria Cross of swimming, and its possessor ranks far above the mere holders of fast swimming championships."

It is surprising for Americans to read that the Royal Humane Society still has to contend with ignorant projudice and supersition in life saving work. An instance is given wherein two lives were sacrificed to this strange antipathy at Bundoram, county Donegal, Iroland. Here is the story:

About 10 o'clock in the morning two young ladies went to bathe. The tide was beginning to oble and aground sea or under tow was oh. The ladies were noticed to be in distress, but before anything was done they were adrift on the cib tide and out of their depth. Abrother of one of them dashed in, but became exhausted and had to be rescued. Then a boat was put out from the pier, but it was too small for the heavy see, and the fore restriction for the heavy see, and the fore restriction for the heavy see, and the fore restriction of the heavy see, and the fore restriction of the heavy see, and the fore restriction. There was still a chance of the men, reaching over, caught her by the arm, Then, first acting bravely the beatmen gave way to depict less to one of the ladies, but fearful lest one of the should be dead, they refused to take either of the bodies into the boat, and began dragging them behind their craft as if they had been drag to not be should be dead. They forement the soul case of the soul surprise and began dragging them behind their craft as if they had been drag to not be being the soul one of the ladies, but fearful lest one of take either of the bodies into the boat, and began dragging them behind their cra



should be avoided. The stroke must not made on the surface or the heels kicked up in the air behind; the sweep of the arms and the closure of the legs should be accomplished under the water, with the hands about three inches and the less about nine inches below the surface. The body should be kert steady, the back slightly hollowed, and the head thrown back in an easy, unstrained position. When taking a stroke there must be no lierky action, and the body should be as nearly

all this was only a preparation for the special sight we had come to see. Two natives were to jump from a precipice, 100 feet high, into the river below, clearing on their way a rock which projected some twenty fact from the summit. The two such as a special sight we will be summit. The two such as a special sight was a rock which projected some twenty fact from the summit. The two such as a special sight was a special some than the special some twenty fact the summit of the summit of the summit of the sum of t

QUEER BATHING SUITS FOR GIRLS. They Were Men's Every-day Clothes, and the Spectators Couldn't Stand It.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 .- In a cosey cottage by the beach at Lake Bluff there dwells this summer a lot of girls. They are not all real rosy-faced girls, especially when they came there, for most of them leave the shop and the office most of them leave the shop and the office only for the two or three weeks that they can get for a vacation at the Chicago Working Giris' Home Cottage. But they are clover girls. Their wits have been sharpened by the grind of work. Their sports are light, especially when reveiling in an outing. If they came with pale cheeks they are quite apt to go back to the crowded city with pink ones. And this largely comes about, they say, by tumbling in the invigorating waves of Lake Michigan, which roll within sight and hearing.

Now, a bathing suit is all right, provided a girl has got one. But it costs money. Fathers and big and little brothers are very cheap, though, and very often it is great fun for big and little girls to dress up, even just for home enjoyment, in the coats and trousers of their fathers and brothers. So it occurred to some of these innecent fun-loving girls that such untrammelling attire would be a folly bathing suit. Fun is no longer proposed than it is accomplished, and when a chattering commany of merry girls gathered at the Minnetonka bathing house yesterday with suspicious looking bundles under their arms, nobody but the girls knew what was going to happen.

But they found out all of a sudden, when almost a hundred graceful figures clad in coats and trousers ran splashing into the water from the bathhouse. The coats and trousers were none of your dross reform makeshifts, but the real kind that fathers and brothers or some kind friend of the douty wearers had addicated to this genile immersion. While these laughing mormaids feit nothing worse than the chills of Lake Michigan's sturdy temperature to cool their enthusiasm, horror ran hot in the veins of some well-meaning elderly persons of short memories and precise opinions who live in the neighboring cottages. They were shocked. It was awful. It must be stoped. So they ran to the agent of the boat house and he ran to the water's edge.

"Ladjes." he said, 'this will not do."

What'll never do?" from the bathers, solema and staid, thought it was only for the two or three weeks that they can get for a vacation at the Chicago Working

CHILDREN EAGER TO LEARN.

THE AID SOCIETY'S SULLIVAN STREET SCHOOL AND ITS MANY PUPILS,

The Italians and Negroes Get A'ong Very Well and What They Learn Improves Them Physically and Mentally-Anec-dotes from the Bally Life of the School.

In Sullivan street near West Third is a hand-some four-story building which is officially known as the Sullivan Street School of the Children's Ald Society, but is popularly described in the neighborhood as the "Guinea and Coon School." Here poor children are instructed in the elements of education and are supplied with food and some clothing. The Children's Aid Society has many similar



schools, but none which has the characteristics of this school. Like all the others, the Sullivan street school is supported by charitable persons, Two patronesses, Mrs. Joseph M. White and Miss Matilda Bruce, paid for the handsome school building, and supply the fund by which the school is supported. Nominally, no children under the instructor in the woodwork department five are accepted as pupils, and none is supis supported. Nominally, no children under

are very harmonious. Black and brown faces bend over the same books, black and brown arms link in friendship, and black and brown

are very harmonious. Black and brown faces bend over the same books, black and brown arms link in friendship, and black and brown join in the same games.

Every noon the pupils are fed at the expense of the patronesses, and sometimes the meal is the result of the lesson in the cooking department. Soup and bread are regular dishes, but on some days meat is added, and on holidays and unusual occasions there are extras. This meal is a great attraction to many, and also gives the parents great satisfaction, as it saves them the expense of one meal for their children.

A curious feature of the little Italians is their speech. Most of them do not understand and cannot speak a word of English when they are brought to the school. They are then in the slience session after session until they learn enough English from watching the other pupils and the teachers to be able to comprehend instruction. Then they begin to prattle. They pick up a knowledge of English very quickly. They never speak Italian to the teachers, and very rarely to each other. As soon as they can comprehend English sufficiently to talk it easily they seem to lose all fondness for their mother tongue, Whether their refusal to talk at all in school until they can talk English is due to shyness or some other cause the teachers had been me ago a little colored girl with very black complexion and weelly hinr was taken ill. She had been a quiet and good-natured child, and the teachers had become fond of her. They visited her frequently and sent her delicacles. She lived with her parents in a bare little apartment in an old and poorly constructed tenement. She lay on a cot in one of the rooms, and the visitors could say: "Now, Lucy, you know dat ain't so. You know you ain't so well to day. Didn't de doctor say so?" After much suffering the end came. When was gradually growing weaker. Yet she remained patient and contented, and another delicacles, and two of them visited the the leading home the news reached the school the teachers felt great regret, and two o

said, without stopping his work or changing his attitude:

"Come raight along ladies, come raight along. Dear mind me. I'se gettin' de taters ready foh de ole woman."

While the teachers were looking at the child a number of the neighbors, mostly women, came in. They had been marketing and each had just come in to see the "deah, puh chilo." Come raight in, ladies, come raight in, 'reneated the old man over and overagain, "doan mind me. Take chairs, an' make you'selves comferiale."

There wasn't a chair in the room, but he kept on peoling his potatoes with a smile of great satisfaction. Pride at the interest manifested in his dead child overpowered all other emotions in him.



posed to remain after being fitted for the primary schools. Yet many children who are hardly more than infants are brought to the school by their parents, who declare that they are five years old, while others remain beyond the age of thirteen. Besides their a be's and other preliminary mental education, the girls learn plain sewing, the making of buttonholes, durning, dressmaking, cooking, and details of housekeeping. The boys get instruction in woodwork, clay modelling, printing, paper cutting, and folding.

The reason why the pupils are nearly all Italians or negroes is due to the fact that those two races include the poor of the neighborhood. Although some friction exists between them, it manifests itself in open warfare only occasionally. Once in a while the teachers will overhear some brown-faced youngster yelling. "Nigger! Nigger!" and

teachers will overhear some brown-faced youngster yelling. "Nigger! Nigger!" and ome ebon child's reply of "Guinea! Guinea!" 'Coon" and "Dago" are occasionally used, but are not so popular in this part of the city as about Mulberry Bend. Considering, however, the great amount of race prejudice existing among the very ignorant everywhere,

"My father says I must have a black coat with a blue stripe in it." he announced.

Well," said the teacher. "but suppose we haven't any such. You must take what we give you?"

"Well," said the boy, "my father said I must have it, an! I cain't take any but what he says."

During the summer the children are not neglected, either. They get a chance to enjoy the seashore at Bath for a short time, and while there are well supplied with good food and the means of having a good time.

TAMED A BROOD OF QUAILS.

Jeweller Jenkins's Interesting Experiment-Strange Flight of One of the Birds. RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 15,-Efforts to domesicate the quail have been persisted in by many enthusiastic persons, but with such indifferent success that it has come to be the general belief that complete domestication of this shy, shrinking, sensitive little game bird is not possible. Robert Jenkins of this city, however, has demonstrated that the quail can be domesticated. Mr. Jenkins is a practical jeweller. His neighbors say he is a "universal genius." He says himself that he has "no more points as a qualitamer, as I know of, than any one else has."

Last summer Mr. Jenkins found a quail's nest in a field near Richmond. There were twenty eggs in the nest. In order to see what the result would be he took the eggs home and placed them under a scabright bantam hen that was pining to set. She hatched out every egg, and when the downy brood was a few days old Jeweller Jenkips took it under his own especial care. He placed the little quails in a box and took them to his store. He kept the box on his work bench, and whenever the fluffy youngsters were hungry, which was pretty often, he fed them on meal worms. The meal worms must have been food particularly suited to the nourishment of the novel broad, for every one of the twenty grew rapidly upon them, until they were in form to consume anything in the shape of food that their protector saw fit to give them. They became contented in the jeweller's shop as they grew, and they had the run of the whole place. While they were not afraid of strangers, no matter how many might come in, they were especially fond of Mr. Jenkins. and if one or more was not at almost any hour of the day perched on his shoulder or his head. or diving down into the depths of his pockets. where he usually had some morsel, sweet to a quail, he could instantly call them to him from all parts of the shop by chirping or whistling. As they approached maturity he had only to imitate the shrill "bob-white" notes of the imitate the shrill "bob-white" notes of the quail to have it repeated to him from the throats of a dozen of his charming protégés, wherever they might be within hearing.

When it came along toward fall, and the hand-raised quails had reached maturity. Mr. Jenkins resolved to test the strength of their domestic feelings and see whether they were stronger than the natural instincts of the birds. So firm was he in the belief that his quail would not take wing and seek the fleids and woods, although he should give them every opportunity, he made a very substantial wager with a doubting townsman that he could turn the entire flock of qualls ontof alores and that, instead of flying away, they would follow him to his home, a mile from his shon. One morning in sight the clamps and their surround-he oriended its shop door, put the quails all on the street, and then started unconcernedly homeward. For a moment the birds were nonpussed by the change and their surroundings, and huddled in a startled group on the sidewalk. It was only for a moment, though,

and then the whole flock started on the double-quick after Jeweller Jenkins. They soon overtook him, and ran along behind him, on each side of him, and in front of him, peeping cheerliy, and crowding so close to him sometimes that he had to be careful in his steps to prevent crushing one or more of the birds under his feet. Astonished and amused people followed the strange procession. It was as if Jenkins were a modern Fied Piper of Hamelin, without the pipe, charming quali instead of rats out of the town. The qualis accompanied Jenkins home, and he put them in a suitable enclosure, not roofed, where they soon made themselves as much at home as they had been at the shop. And that has been their home ever since, although they are frequently seen taking strolls with Jeweller Jenkins as they did on the day they came from the shop with him.

This seasun, three of that brood have hatched out broods of their own—one of 23, one of 19, and one of 20. These Mr. Jenkins is permitting their mothers to bring up themselves to see whether the birds will retain their wildness under natural training, or whether they will be domestic like the brood brought up by hand. As yet the young birds show no indication that they will prefer the fields and woods to Jeweller Jenkins permises.

One cock among the qualis that he raised in his shop is an especial favorite with Mr. Jenkins, One day this pet was perched on the jeweller's shoulder piping out his shrill bob-white in response to every similar call made by his owner, when a non-resident of Richmond, who had not heard of the interesting and unique Jenkins quali family, after wondering a while at the extraordinary tameness of the bird, made the slighting remark the quali had any idea of what was being said, but it is an indiscutable fact that while the stranger was loudest in his assertions about the clipped wings, the quali suddenly areas and insisted that no quali word make the most executive flight that a quali ever made beloves that the quali house is a shirt of whit is a ring fa

Brazil. Aug. 12.—Last evening Justice James of this city was called out a mile north of town to marry Samuel Head and Lydia Somers. On reaching the houseto which he had been directed the couple had gone to a neighbor's a quarter of a mile nway and the Justice cut across lots to meet them. In going through a field of corn they were meton their return, where he performed the ceremony between two rows of corn, extended his congratulations after pocketing the little fee, and retraced his steps homeward.

HERE IS A PET PORCUPINE.

Enjoying Life in Spite of Bogs and the Swoop of a Monster Fish Hawk. SEABERRY SETTLEMENT, N. Y., Aug. 19.-Odd among Adirondack pets are foxes, skunks, and woodchucks, but still more unusual as a pet is the porcupine which looks down at the passarby from the spruces and hemlocks that surround Bill Borson's home, a hundred rods

from the Post Office at this place. Bill's boys, Fred and Will, have always had pets of various sorts about the house or barn. For instance, when Fred was 12 and Will 10 years old they had a mink trained to come at their call, which proved to the woodsmen that the mink does climb tress by climbing a birch in Bill's back yard and catching the young of a bird which had built its nest there.

One day a year ago last May Fred was coming down the Metcalf stream trail with a sack of groceries. Just as he was crossing the little stream about three inlies from the settlement he saw a big porcupine run across the road and up a ridge beyond. Thinking to kill it, Fred dropped his sack, and, grasping a club which happened to lie handy by he ran after the porcupine, and reached the top of the ridge just in time to see the beast disappear in a hollow beech log three or four rods away. He went to the log and pounded it with his club. Almost immediately the big porcupine ran out, followed by a young one half grown.

When Fred saw the latter his first thought was what a fine pet it would make. Running after the slow-moving animals, he caught up with the young one as it was about to follow the old one up into the branches of a big hemlock. Taking off his straw hat Fred threw it over the young porcupine and stood on the hat's brim while he unbuckled his belt. After considerable managuvring to get the

brims together under the porcupine he managed it, and fastened them with a big safety pin. Then, with the belt as a strap to carry the bundle by. Fred walked back over the ridge to his sack. On the way his hat rubbed his leg just once. After removing two quills from his trousers Fred carried the porcupine at almost arm's length, a very tiresome load. for the beast weighed seven pounds. When Fred got home he and Will made a

pen of tin cans and an unused sheetiron stove. in which the percupine lived a week, feeding chiefly on hemlock boughs and lily pod leaves which the boys brought him. Then a neighpor's valued dear hound, according to a cusom woods dogs have, came around to Bill's back door and smelling the porcupine, went to the pen and stuck his nose over just in time to see the porcupine disappear under cover of he stove. That roused the hound's sporting blood, and he sprang over and dived head first into the stove. He backed out, though, very

bock doer and, smelling the porcusion, waster to the beam of the think in the country and that alone is the town of the country and that alone is the country and the country

One of the things in society is the watermelon party. The new diversion was indulged
in in Howard county, just above Elicott City,
the other hight, and from the latest accounts
it has broken out and promises to become epidemic down in Anne Arundel, where the
melons grow of all sizes, species, and flavors.
Just how a watermelon should be served at a
watermelon party is a knotty question, and it
has caused considerable debate and some little
unfriendly controversy among the Four Hundred of the melon-growing counties. Some
content that it should be cut crossewise, others
say it should be split longitudinally and eaten
without fork or knife. This diversity of opinion
may relegate the melon party to the rear of the
richic for, the present season, as the time of
the fruit is limited now to a few weeks, but the
latent element in favor of the pastime may
break out again next season. Inst as the ague
does every y-ar down in Piney Woods.

Another difficulty in the way of eating a
watermelon artistically is to get clear of the
seeds. It is said that on one occasion a guest
at one of the parties insisted that it was
preper to pick the seeds out with the right
index fliger, and if by accident one should
get into a guest's mouth, it should be swallowed. A debate followed the proposition,
in which one man said he did not propose to
make a watermelon patch of his internal
make-up by pianting seeds into it. The
party broke up, and the hostess had a lot of
melons and an antipathy to such parties left
on her hands. The outcome of the new fad
als puzzling the people in uppertendom in the
cities and villages and rural districts. From
what could be gathered in the last few days
on the subject, the watermelon party does not
be party takes with society, it may in time be dolowed by a squasa party, or a yedlow pumpkin
that they may lead, for if the watermelon
party takes with society, it may in time be followed by a squasa party, or a yedlow pumpkin
that they may lead for if the uncertainty to
with the parties of the partie

BOSTON'S SCIENTIFIC PLAY.

THE FIRST BALL CLUB TO INTRODUCE TEAM WORK AT THE BAT.

Schomes and Tricks That Bid Fair to Reentationize Baseball-Manager Ward Has Made a Study of the Champions and How They Are Winning Sa Many Games-Head

Work and Signals with Men on Bases,

The wonderful playing of the champlon Boss tons this season is attracting attention every-where. Although their pitchers are no more effective than those of other teams, the Hun nine continue to win games from every club in the Lawre. The easy manner in which they have captured three out of the last four games with the Philadelphias has been something in the nature of a surprise to close observers of baseball science, and nearly every one is ready to concede the championship of 1893 to them.

The Bostons have played consistently from the start. They have not won by spurts, but they have resorted to the same successful methods away from home that have made them almost invincible on their own stamping ground, The players of the Boston team are probably the most scientific in the land. They not only use their bats and hands eleverly, but they use their brains, too. They have always been expert in what is known as "team play in the field." but they are the first baseball nine in this country to employ successfully what is known to them as "team play at the bat and on the bases governed by signals." In fact the Bostons must receive credit for introducing a new style of play that bids fair to revolutionize baseball all over the land.

Manager John M. Ward of the New Yorks is the first player to discover the Bostons' new system, and has made a careful study of it, until he has become familiar with the various tricks and schemes which alone are winning games for the champions. He says the work of the Bostons at the bat and on bases has been a revelation to him, and he claims that no team has ever dared to try such methods since the game was first born. Ward says that the Bostons' work will soon put sacrifice hitting on the shelf, and that every team in the league will sooner or later fall in line.
"I have never in my twolve years' experi-

ence on the diamond." said Ward the other day, "seen such skilful playing. The Boston players use more headwork and signals than any other team in the country, and that alone is the reason why they can win the championship with such apparent ease. McCarthy is the chief schemer. He is the man who has intro-

A passenger in an elevated train on a recent morning was a young man who had evidently been drinking too freely. The passengers who came into the car later saw him sitting in a crouched attitude in a corner, asleep. A name ber of them, including some kindly old in the said audibly that it was a shame such a your 2

man should be in such a condition. During the ride down town he rocked and swayed and jerked his feet around so that no body would sit near him. At the curve at Third street he gave a particularly violent

Third street he gave a particularly violent jerk and his hat flew out of the window. The solid laddles said "Oh!" and the others smile it but he slept on.

Everybody was apparently curious a that to see what he would do when he was up. All eyes were turned on him, and the nassengers who had to leave the ear least back at him before they stepped on the platform. At Chambers street he aw is a looked about him in a dazed way. Then are not him band on his head, and all the passengers who had to he looked dared, is hands furnished around, and presently to passengers saw he had hold of a string. It had all the passengers saw he had hold of a string to had a way at that and drew in his hat the suninjured. Then he smiled, too, and the others looked sheepish. Even the oil ades lost their kindly expression as he stumbed out of the car.